



# JORDAN TIMES

**Responsible Editor:**  
MOHAMMAD AMAD  
**Editor:**  
WILLIAM F. LEE  
**Managing Editor:**  
JENAB TUTUNJI  
**Senior Editor:**  
MAAZ D. SHUKAYR

**Board of Directors:**  
JUMA'A HAMMAD  
RAJA ELISSA  
MOHAMMAD AMAD  
MAHMOUD AL KAYED  
**Advertising Manager:**  
FERNANDO FRANCIS

**Editorial and advertising offices:**  
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

**Telephones:** 67171-2-3-4  
**Tlx:** 1497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays.  
Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## A good example

ALL PARTIES concerned are to be congratulated for the (so far) successful Arab mediation effort to stop the fighting between North and South Yemen. It is an example of the type of regional cooperation and unity of purpose that is all too rare in the world today.

It is significant that Jordan, Syria and Iraq, countries which are constantly pre-occupied with the main Arab-Israeli front in the Middle East, should be able to mobilise their resources so swiftly and single-mindedly to help to stamp out a brush fire at one of the extremities of the Arab World. They realise, as we all must, that such brush fires can no longer be allowed to burn in isolation from the central concern of peace-keeping in the Middle East. This is more true today than ever before.

Countries like the two Yemeni republics, which have chosen different paths of development in seeking to solve their pressing economic and social problems, are all too vulnerable to the type of Big Power interference that is once again trying to insinuate itself into the Third World.

The Iranian crisis has made all Arab governments more aware of the perils involved if one or another of them should allow themselves to be drawn in to extra-regional alliances, pacts and groupings which aim to serve as a platform for the furtherance of the interests not of the countries in this region themselves, but of some outside power. In that light, it is encouraging to hear the Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Saud, reiterate Saudi Arabia's established policy that it does "not join pacts outside the Arab and Islamic frameworks which alone govern the Kingdom's foreign policy." It is also worth noting that Saudi Arabia has played such a key role in the Yemeni mediation effort.

We cannot help but feel that this effort is a much more constructive way of asserting and reinforcing our common regional interests than the rumoured Egyptian eagerness to act single-handedly as a regional fire department.

We fervently hope that the Arab League foreign ministers meeting convening in Kuwait on Sunday will be able to come up with a formula for settling the differences between the Yemeni members of the Arab family. Such a solution would be a timely way of showing the world the Arab capacity to end fratricidal bloodshed, to close ranks and to make peace.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR editorially Saturday wonders why the Arab and African states are maintaining silence seeing President Idi Amin of Uganda—the strongest pro-Arab base in Africa—facing the ordeal of an armed invasion against his country by Tanzania with the aim of overthrowing him.

"In an atmosphere of complete Arab and African silence one notices Israel and certain western quarters gloating over President Amin's anguish, while the rest of the world and the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) as well stand aloof as if the matter is not their concern," the newspaper says. Also the "chivalrous" Arabs who went to the rescue of President Mubutu Sese Seko of Zaïre with aircraft and military advisers are amusing themselves over Idi Amin who chased the Israelis out of Africa, confronted the Western imperialism there and forcefully defended the African national honour and dignity.

Idi Amin, Al Dustour continues, may have some peculiar type of behaviour, but this does not justify Tanzania's invasion of the Ugandan territory. The newspaper charges that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who is leading the invasion, was the man who ordered the massacre of the Arab population in Zanzibar when he annexed this territory to his country Tanganyika in a bloody coup.

The newspaper calls on the African Arabs to take immediate action within or without the OAU, such as they did in Kinshasa, to foil Tanzania's dangerous operation.

It strongly thinks that Israel may be standing behind the plot to unseat Idi Amin who had always supported the Palestinian issue and trained Palestinians in piloting military planes.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit on "80 Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

### French Film

A film by Claude Miller is showing at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30. The film is entitled "La meilleure façon de marcher" and it is in French with Arabic subtitles.

### Documentary Film

The French Cultural Centre presents the first of a series of documentaries on the history of the French cinema, starting Monday at 6:00 p.m. with a film entitled "Naissance du parlant."

### Children's Art Exhibit

The Spanish Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of Spanish children's books and paintings at the Haya Arts Centre. The exhibition opens at 4:00 p.m.

# Roadside emergency telephones demonstrate potential of solar energy for Jordan

Editor's note: This is the first of a series of articles to be published during the next month investigating the application of solar energy in Jordan.

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—Samir Kavar wants to start a worldwide revolution right here in sunny Jordan, but few people are giving him encouragement except His Majesty King Hussein, whose personal intervention, Mr. Kavar says, has allowed the first stage of the revolution to be put in place. In fact, in about 130 places throughout the country, in the form of those modernistic solar-powered emergency roadside telephones you can see dotting the main highways and rural areas of Jordan.

The revolution Samir Kavar wants to inspire is a revolution in the way we use electricity in our lives, but especially in our homes. The emergency telephones were designed in Jordan in cooperation with the American consultants Telcom, and the entire system is now in place and ready to be used as soon as the three (that's right, only three) operators are put in place to run the system. This should happen within the coming few months, upon which Jordan and Mr. Kavar, the Director of Planning at the Telecommunications Corporation, will take their place in the history of solar energy applications for telecommunications.

The concept that was used to design the telephone system, Mr. Kavar says, has many potential applications in other areas, but particularly in the home use of energy in the form of electricity. The key to this would be the redesigning of household appliances that now use AC current into a DC current-using mode, and then supplying them with electricity through a solar power generating system that could sit on top of every house roof. In other words, each house would contain its own power-generating unit to run all its appliances and assorted gadgets, such as toys and calculators and clocks, as well as refrigerators, washing machines and television sets.

"This is a revolution that we are talking about, and we can contribute to it right here in Jordan if we have the encouragement and the support. There is no limit to what we can do," Mr. Kavar says.

What he has done already is act as the driving force behind the roadside telephones project. That project came to mind because of the vast spaces in the remote and desert areas of Jordan that do not have electricity and that require some form of communication links with the rest of the country. A one-year experimental drive in 1974 under the supervision of Mr. Kavar came up with the design for the solar-powered telephones.

"We looked for minimal energy consumption due to the limitations of the solar cells," Mr. Kavar recalls, "and finally we came up with a special design for the system that has a very low power consumption and a long-range radio transmitter-receiver

that can be used in remote areas."

The system works as follows: A surface of solar cells reacts with the energy of the sun's light to generate electricity that is immediately stored in a battery system that is designed to last about 15 years. When a stranded motorist or person in an isolated rural area picks up the receiver off the hook, the transmitter sends a radio beam to the nearest microwave station which in turn relays it to one of the three switchboards especially set up for this system, in Amman, Irbid and Ma'an, from where the operator can transmit an emergency message to someone or send an ambulance or police car or whatever else may be required.

The telephone only consumes energy when it is taken off the hook. On the hook, it has zero energy consumption, which is similar to the telecommunications equipment used in medical ambulances with radio-data transmission.

The solar cells generate electricity whenever there is light from the sun, even diffused light on a cloudy day. A totally dark day is required to stop the cells from generating power, and, of course, no power is generated at night. It would take two full hours of continuous use of the telephones for the power in the batteries to run out, but normally the telephone would be used for only a few minutes. With the high rate of sunlight in Jordan, the system can be used all year round.

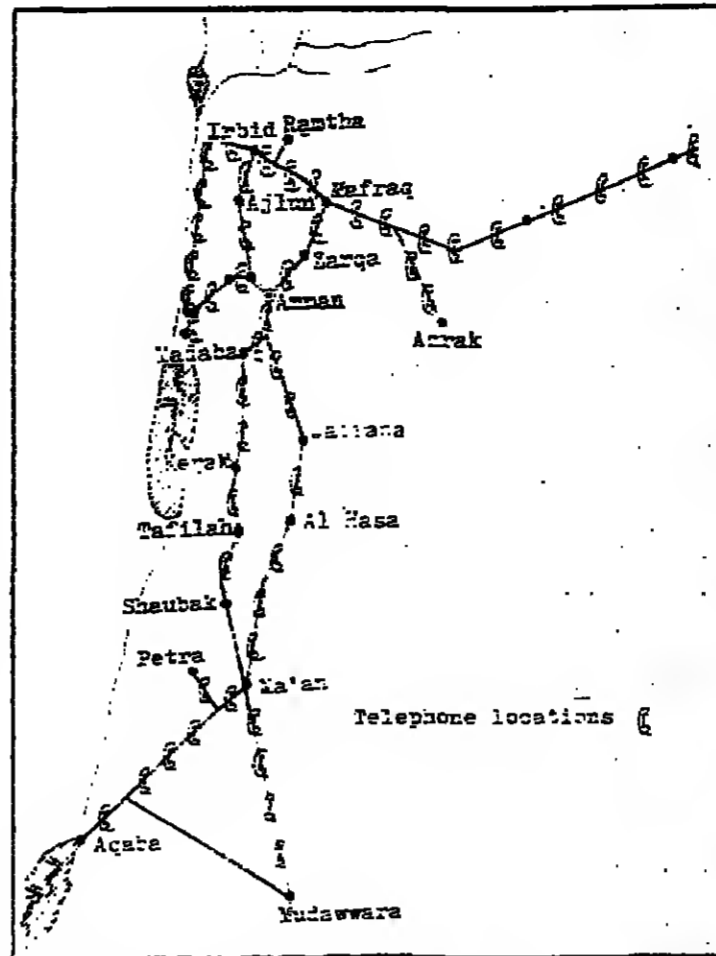
The entire system of 100 roadside phones and 30 units in rural villages has been installed for almost one year now, and has been fully tested. It will start working when the operators are in place, which should be in the coming few months, according to Mr. Kavar.

The telephone units cost about \$4,000 each to manufacture and install, but once in place they require no maintenance and are totally self-functioning.

Several special problems had to be overcome in the design of the units, however. Besides designing the low-energy-consuming and long-distance radio transmitters that can send their signal up to 40 kms., a special small-sized solar cell had to be designed as well, to function in the harsh desert environment of Jordan.

While normal electronics require air-conditioned environments, these telephone units have to withstand the rigours of desert life, where the temperature inside the metal containers of the system hovers around the 50° centigrade mark in summer.

The design that Mr. Kavar and his associates came up with allows the natural winds of the desert to enter in at the bottom of the box which houses the system, and exit through the top side, cooling the middle as it passes through. The system has also been designed so that heat is immediately transferred away from the components, thereby helping the cooling sys-



Map shows the locations of the emergency road telephones

tem. The metal case itself was designed for maximum heat reflection.

Two other hazards had to be avoided: dust, and birds who wanted to set up their nests on the conveniently located eight-metre-high concrete poles upon which the solar systems are perched. Both these were overcome by positioning the units in an almost vertical mode, much to the disgust of the country's birds, no doubt, but critically important to the long life of the units.

The telephone system, Mr. Kavar says, is only the first of several other applications of solar energy that can be pioneered here if the proper backing were available, either from commercial sources or from government or other authorities.

Streetslights for villages, and even for cities, could be designed to function on the same principle, generating and storing power from the sun during the day, and using that power at night to light the bulbs that would be especially designed to consume very little energy.

Public telephones could be designed on the same basis as the

emergency roadside telephones.

Another new idea of Mr. Kavar's is for community televisions powered by solar units, to be used in rural areas where villages and bedouins are out of touch with the rest of the country. A television set could run for two or three hours every night using energy generated by solar cells during the daytime. The single television unit would be used by the entire village in the first stage of operation, until other sets could be installed to allow more people to benefit from the system.

Inside our homes, everything that now uses conventional AC electricity, could be redesigned to use DC electric power that could be generated during daylight hours by solar units on the roof, where there is also plenty of space for big batteries which would allow larger amounts of electricity to be stored. This would make it feasible to power big appliances such as freezers and washing machines.

"I think that the revolution of the 1980s will be the use of more DC power and less AC power," Mr. Kavar says, "because we've seen that it is possible today to



A damsel in distress makes use of an emergency road telephone. Very top of the pole are the antennas. Directly underneath toward the sunlight is the solar cell plate.

miniaturise all things so that they can use DC power sources such as batteries. There is no limit to what we can do here in Jordan in leading this changeover to living by electricity generated by a DC house power source. There are many useful things we could design first for people in small villages in rural areas, particularly in terms of utilities, but then there would be the entire range of household machines and appliances that could be powered by solar energy. It is also an economical approach, because you do not need to lay cables and set up maintenance and distribution systems. Every house generates its own power, and if one house's system malfunctions, nobody else suffers an electricity cut-off.

Mr. Kavar displays some frustration in the lack of encouragement or support he gets from

## TRANSLATOR

Commercial company requires translator from Arabic to English with University Degree and experience at least two years as translator. Excellent salary.

Applications to: P.O. Box 16075 Aman.

## FOR RENT

Two first-floor apartments, with central heating, three bedrooms, salon, living and dining rooms, two bathrooms and a garden.

One second floor apartment, with central heating, three bedrooms, salon, living and dining rooms, two bathrooms.

Location: Shmeisani, between the Professional Associations Centre and the Ambassador Hotel (near the centre's pool from the back street).

Please contact tel. 63983 - Amman.

## FLATS TO LET

1. Three bedroom flat, complete / unfurnished JD 2,200, furnished JD 3,500

2. One bedroom flat (Sweet), furnished JD 1,200

Location: Shmeisani

Reference Tel. 65504 and in the building.

## EVENTS

The Newsmagazine on the Middle East

ISSUE MARCH 9, 1979

RUSSIA'S IRON RING  
SAUDI'S STRATEGY: ARAB SOLIDARITY

ARAFAT'S TRIUMPH IN IRAN  
CARTER'S LAST CHANCE?  
SYRIA'S MIXED ECONOMY  
SETBACKS FOR MOROCCO

ON SALE NOW



FREE!

Colour Portrait

At: SCE DEPARTMENT STORE

TODAY!

That's right - when you purchase 20 JD's worth of merchandise anytime within this month you are entitled to one 13cm x 18 cm individual colour portrait. No limit - 100 JD's in receipts - 5 portraits. Portraits taken in our store every Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. SCE Department Store.

Near Jordan Tower Hotel, Shmeisani tel. 63821

## SALES MANAGER ARAB STATES

This is an immediately available position

A major United States export company, in the field, is searching for a person with a background of selling in Arab nations. Sales experience in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is an asset. Knowledge of letters of credit, terms of payment, documentation helpful.

This highly-desirable position will be based in the candidate we select must have a passport and be free to travel throughout all Arab states.

In turn, we offer an exceedingly rewarding pension program that includes generous incentives, expenses and company benefits. Believe you are the one we need, send resume or letter in English outlining qualifications together with salary history in confidence to Mr. Dawson, Personnel Director.

J.D. MARSHALL INTERNATIONAL

7440 LONG AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60627

## A Jordan Times exclusive from Tehran

## U.S. activist weaves tale of intrigue in Iran

Francis May Majali  
for the Jordan Times

Ralph Schoenmann, an American political figure best known for his role in the 1960s and as a member of the Russell Peace Foundation, organized a Vietnam tribunal. Schoenmann has survived what might be his reputation as an intelligence operative for the U.S. "war crimes" in the last December and he was called by Iran to join a group of investigation into the former regime. The Jordan Times and its Sunday Al Rai, Mr. Schoenmann has revealed a tale of the early days of the

Iranian revolution. The main character of the story is Col. Nasratollah Tavakoli, a senior army officer and an early member of the revolutionary council.

"I met Tavakoli at the house of some friends and he was introduced to me as a religious officer and military adviser to the committee of Ayatollah Khomeini," Mr. Schoenmann told us. "The next time I had a chance to talk to him was after I received a telephone call from Mousavi (the investigation committee leader) saying there had been an attack by the army at Garvin, and that I was to join him there. But as it turned out, Mousavi did not come. Instead, Col. Tavakoli and a United Press International photographer came along. At the beginning of the trip I had an extended discussion with Tavakoli, after which he made an extraordinary assumption about me. He assumed that I was either associated with the authorities here, or was an intelligence operative through whom he could convey proposals or plans."

"I didn't give him any reason to think such a thing. It was astonishing to me that Tavakoli could assume such a thing. But, in fact, he did, and he began to make certain proposals. I made a tape recording of some of these discussions. While doing so, I met and concurred the fact that I was making the recordings. The man is not a fool, and he is an intelligence operative himself. I said 'What you are saying is important and I would like to record it. The man assumed that he was talking to an American intelligence operative of some kind, whom he thought was monitoring or making contacts with the opposition, and he thinks that my own words of reporting of his proposals would



A scene from Iran today: a mullah with a machine-gun. (Gamma photo)

be insufficient. "The basic proposal he had to make was this: 'Look, you people (the Americans) are backing the wrong horse. You made a big mistake here in supporting the corrupt generals and officers of the Shah. They can't do this kind of job for you. They have no base of support in this country. For God's sake, while you're still got the time, don't make the mistake of moving with them, because they can't carry it out for you. They can kill up to 200,000 people, at which point the army will rebel. But instead of having unreliable servants, what you need is reliable friends, those of us who are well-known to you and those who are in your files as anti-Communist, pro-Western officers. I speak of

several thousands whom I can control and organize when you make me the chief of staff.' "Tavakoli also proposed that there are moderate politicians that I can name for you whom you can count on. We who are assumed to be patriotic, honest and religious officers attached to the movement of Ayatollah Khomeini will win the acceptance of the country. All the army accepts us. We are credible to such moderate politicians as (current Prime Minister Mehdi) Bazargan." However, Tavakoli objected to letting Foreign Minister Karim (Sanjabi) because he said that Sanjabi once said that the Tudeh Communist party would be free to organize openly."

"So," Mr. Schoenmann con-

tinued, Tavakoli said, "Give us a little time to stabilize the country with the holy existence of Ayatollah Khomeini. He is an old man, how long can he live? Don't be afraid, we will be in control." Then Tavakoli added that "when the time comes, we can isolate and destroy the Communists, the left, the opposition."

"Tavakoli said all this," Mr. Schoenmann recalled, "but all the time I never gave him any indication that I was in any way associated with the U.S. government. But my ears were flapping just hearing his extraordinary talk. I did not stop him from speaking."

"After that, I spoke to some trusted Iranian friends and I called a close friend who is a high

member of the Ayatollah's committee to say, 'What the hell are you doing with this guy? He is dangerous.' He told me 'not to worry' that there are lots of these officers."

"At that time, of course, there was an atmosphere of great depression and people were all together in resisting the military government of General Gholamreza Agha and the issue became more acute after Tavakoli was put in charge of the security of Ayatollah Khomeini."

"I had another talk with Tavakoli when he was assigned as head of the air force and navy in Abbasabad. He told me that 'now we are making a national campaign' on the basis of what he called the 'resistable Moslems,' and 'we are going to isolate the opposition and the Communists.' He spoke about Gholam, the person responsible for Islamicism, and of many of the officers associated with him."

"I intended to continue these discussions with him. I was, in fact, supposed to see him and Gholam the day that he was informed that the discussions with me were known. The day before my press conference (to reveal the existence of the tapes), I spoke to him and he said to me: 'Some of our talks were disclosed, but don't worry, our friends will continue.' I was informed by Ettalaat newspaper that on the morning of my press conference, Col. Nasratollah Tavakoli had resigned his position."

Schoenmann said Tavakoli had been trained at Fort Bragg in the U.S. in counter-intelligence, psychological warfare and riot control. Fort Bragg, he says, used to graduate about 400 SAVAK (Iranian secret police) agents a year, and was the place where those officers were prepared to be American representatives or intelligence operatives."

Schoenmann also spoke to us about the connection between the Iranian revolution and the anti-Zionist movement. "Although I am a Jew, I am not a Zionist and am against all the Zionist organizations all over the world," he said.

"Zionism, he says, 'has been a principal instrument of imperialism and an essential factor of the Shah's regime.' He says that Mossad, the Israeli intelligence organization, was involved with SAVAK in Iran, under an officer code-named 'Nasrati'."

About the connection between Iran and the Palestinian movement, Mr. Schoenmann said: "As it happened here, I think that the Palestinians should start thinking of organizing mass movements and demonstrations inside Israel itself, where it will be difficult for the Zionists to confront. I think the Palestinian struggle has reached a point, already known for some time, where reliance on guerrilla raids is not a sufficient revolutionary strategy for the liberation of Palestine, because such raids and such efforts permit the Zionist state to present itself in a defensive posture to the world."

"So," he concluded, "the Palestinian revolution must start thinking of moving the masses of people inside Israel as active participants in the struggle and this has to succeed. When I say the masses of people inside Israel, I don't mean only Arabs, but also thousands of Jews who are against Zionism."

Although not officially employed by the department he has no worries about the future: "I am writing for Syrian radio. One play is about modern life in Syria and the other a detective story. I write periodically for local newspapers and the magazines of the department. If I can't find work here I can always travel and write," he declares enthusiastically.

If all else fails, the enterprising Mr. Ziyoudi can always return to his farm where, after finding a well, his family has worked to turn the desert into a thriving oasis.

Also in 1972 his play "Adhiba" (Hycenas) was chosen as the first Jordanian play to be produced by what was then the Ministry of Culture and Information and he wrote and produced a programme about bedouin life for the radio.

"Since that programme," he claims, "I think I've done over 1,000 programmes for the radio." This is possible since each one is only about quarter of an hour long.

All in all, 1972 was quite an eventful year for him. A full-time job with the National Arab Union enabled him to finish his career as a policeman and concentrate more on writing. While learning the "who, where, when, how and what" rules of journalism, he began to write for Amman Al



Mr. Mahmoud

sunrise.

It's also probably largely due to the Spanish training he received at Al Qaira boarding school in the desert between Ma'an and Aqaba, where the boys had to run for three miles each morning before breakfast and where they learned the rigours of military life.

Although the school sounds like a tough place to be educated, Mr. Ziyoudi believes it was one of the best schools in Jordan: "It made men, we grew up strong." He also laments that this type of school is gradually being replaced by more academically inclined government schools.

When he joined the police force he was trained as a wireless operator and for 11 years worked in the deserts of Wadi Araba which stretch from the Dead Sea to the Red Sea. There were, he says, no telephones and no roads, hence "I was the important one because I was the only one with a radio."

In 1966 he married a second cousin during one of his holidays. He served in Nabulus and Jenin until the war of 1967 when he came back to Amman and was sent once more to the desert.

During all this time he read avidly and sent many articles to the newspapers. However it was not until 1972 that anything was published. Then, the Department of Culture and Arts included one of his stories in a book called "Jordanian Stories".

Also in 1972 his play "Adhiba" (Hycenas) was chosen as the first Jordanian play to be produced by what was then the Ministry of Culture and Information and he wrote and produced a programme about bedouin life for the radio.

"Since that programme," he claims, "I think I've done over 1,000 programmes for the radio." This is possible since each one is only about quarter of an hour long.

All in all, 1972 was quite an eventful year for him. A full-time job with the National Arab Union enabled him to finish his career as a policeman and concentrate more on writing. While learning the "who, where, when, how and what" rules of journalism, he began to write for Amman Al

## Ahmoud Zyoudi: Policeman to playwright

eda Finegan  
for the Jordan Times

His family pitched camp in the desert where he received the only formal schooling in his life. He became a desert policeman at 15 and spent the next 12 years

scribbling thoughts on the backs of cigarette packets during the long, lonely hours of guard duty outside his camp. His only possessions during those years were books, which went everywhere with him. He read everything he could find and even today he has arranged for a bookshop downtown to provide him with a regular supply of the latest publications.

Today, at 34, Mahmoud Zyoudi is one of Jordan's foremost playwrights and authorities on bedouin lifestyle. His library has grown from a cardboard box to some 2,000 volumes stored in classified sections at his home in Ghareesa.

Because he does not have a law-jit certificate for a university degree, Mr. Zyoudi finds it difficult to earn a salary sufficient to provide for his six children. After spending time as an information officer with the National Arab Union (the political party of which His Majesty King Hussein was the honorary head) followed by four years with Radio Jordan, broadcasting, writing and acting, Mr. Zyoudi is now employed on a casual basis at the Department of Culture and Arts where he is going through the cassette library and transcribing all the recordings.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Zyoudi proved himself quite able to communicate in English while all the time apologising unnecessarily for what he called "my poor English." He has, he says, been speaking English most of his life, picking bits up here and there. A recent attempt at formal lessons with the British Council lasted only a month before he gave them up because "I'm a very busy man. I have plays to write. I write new plays all the time."

Quite a live wire, Mr. Zyoudi has a seemingly insatiable thirst for knowledge and unlimited energy. The only thing he professes to dislike is numbers. "I hate numbers—except in money," he laughs.

He openly questions an education system under which students can graduate "with fancy, high degrees but you ask them who was Mahatma Gandhi or Confucius and they don't know! Ask me about the American Civil War or economics. I can talk about them because I read everything."

Mr. Zyoudi is from the large Beni Hassan tribe which occupies a triangular area between Mafrag, Zarqa and Jerah. He still has land at Ghareesa, which is worked mainly by his wife and other relatives although he helps them whenever he gets time.

He starts his day at about 5 a.m., a habit he has had all his life: "I like to stay like the bedouins," he says, "it's better to get up with the sun, we cannot stay in bed after

nine, he became a full-time shepherd. At 12, he joined a school for bedouins in the desert where he received the only formal schooling in his life. He became a desert policeman at 15 and spent the next 12 years

scribbling thoughts on the backs of cigarette packets during the long, lonely hours of guard duty outside his camp. His only possessions during those years were books, which went everywhere with him. He read everything he could find and even today he has arranged for a bookshop downtown to provide him with a regular supply of the latest publications.

Today, at 34, Mahmoud Zyoudi is one of Jordan's foremost playwrights and authorities on bedouin lifestyle. His library has grown from a cardboard box to some 2,000 volumes stored in classified sections at his home in Ghareesa.

Because he does not have a law-jit certificate for a university degree, Mr. Zyoudi finds it difficult to earn a salary sufficient to provide for his six children. After spending time as an information officer with the National Arab Union (the political party of which His Majesty King Hussein was the honorary head) followed by four years with Radio Jordan, broadcasting, writing and acting, Mr. Zyoudi is now employed on a casual basis at the Department of Culture and Arts where he is going through the cassette library and transcribing all the recordings.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Zyoudi proved himself quite able to communicate in English while all the time apologising unnecessarily for what he called "my poor English." He has, he says, been speaking English most of his life, picking bits up here and there. A recent attempt at formal lessons with the British Council lasted only a month before he gave them up because "I'm a very busy man. I have plays to write. I write new plays all the time."

Quite a live wire, Mr. Zyoudi has a seemingly insatiable thirst for knowledge and unlimited energy. The only thing he professes to dislike is numbers. "I hate numbers—except in money," he laughs.

He openly questions an education system under which students can graduate "with fancy, high degrees but you ask them who was Mahatma Gandhi or Confucius and they don't know! Ask me about the American Civil War or economics. I can talk about them because I read everything."

Mr. Zyoudi is from the large Beni Hassan tribe which occupies a triangular area between Mafrag, Zarqa and Jerah. He still has land at Ghareesa, which is worked mainly by his wife and other relatives although he helps them whenever he gets time.

He starts his day at about 5 a.m., a habit he has had all his life: "I like to stay like the bedouins," he says, "it's better to get up with the sun, we cannot stay in bed after

## Jordanian team attends energy conference

March 3 (JNA)—His

General Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Shaker and top

ing was attended by Minister of Defence Gen. Badran, Chief of Hashemite Court and Shuraif and Court

ner Khanmash.

March 3 (JNA)—His

General Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Shaker and top

ing was attended by Minister of Defence Gen. Badran, Chief of Hashemite Court and Shuraif and Court

ner Khanmash.

March 3 (JNA)—His

General Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Shaker and top

ing was attended by Minister of Defence Gen. Badran, Chief of Hashemite Court and Shuraif and Court

ner Khanmash.

March 3 (JNA)—His

General Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Shaker and top

ing was attended by Minister of Defence Gen. Badran, Chief of Hashemite Court and Shuraif and Court

ner Khanmash.

March 3 (JNA)—His

General Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Shaker and top

ing was attended by Minister of Defence Gen. Badran, Chief of Hashemite Court and Shuraif and Court

ner Khanmash.

People  
...in the news

British Member of Parliament Sir Frederick Bennett Conservative MP for Torbay and his wife are enjoying a "strictly private" visit to Jordan as guests of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The couple and Prince Hassan have been visiting up his son in Amman the last few days. They arrived in Amman last week and apparently are not on any tight schedule to return to the U.K. While in Amman, Sir Frederick and Lady Bennett have stayed in the royal guest house.

The commissioner general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), Thomas McElhiney, arrived in Amman yesterday for what is described as a farewell visit. Mr. McElhiney is retiring as head of the U.N. agency effective April 15, when the term of his contract expires. On Tuesday, he will leave for a visit to the West Bank and Gaza Strip before returning to Vienna.

The Deputy Director General of UNESCO, Mahmoud Al Mas'adi, left Jordan for Damascus Friday after holding talks here in preparation for the UNESCO-sponsored Conference of Arab Ministers of Culture.

Mr. Al Mas'adi is currently on a 48-day mission to the Arab states to organize and begin to make arrangements for the conference scheduled for November. The place and specific date has not yet been decided, a spokesman for the Ministry of Education told the Jordan Times today. "We want to hold the conference at a location where it is convenient for all Arab states to attend," he said. "So we are certain it won't be in Cairo."

During his five-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Al Mas'adi met with the minister of education, culture and information. He arrived last Monday and was officially received by the ambassador of Tunis and representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Education. Before joining UNESCO, Mr. Al Mas'adi served as a

minister in the Tunisian government for 17 years. 10 years as the minister of education and seven as the minister of culture. He has authored several books on education and Arab culture.

While on his Middle East tour, Mr. Al Mas'adi is also acting as the personal representative of UNESCO Director General Amadou Malina M'bow. Mr. Al Mas'adi, accompanied by his wife, will continue on to Morocco, Paris and Tunisia after completing his stay in Damascus.

Don Ramon Armengod, assistant director of the Spanish Arabic Cultural Institute in Madrid is in the process of winding up a six-day visit to Jordan. During his stay Don Armengod has seen lots of top people in the cultural, scientific and information fields. He was happy to be able to meet Issa Al Na'uri, the well-known Jordanian writer and author of a book called "Black Eden" which has been translated and published by the Spanish Arabic Cultural Institute. On this, his first visit to Jordan, Don Armengod was particularly impressed by the openness and sophistication of Amman. Don Armengod arrived in Spain's first resident ambassador to Kuwait before taking up his present position.

CD 1 cars were bumper to bumper outside the residence of Spanish Ambassador Jaime Aguirre de Carcer on Saturday evening as foreign ambassadors and charge d'affaires gathered for one of the many farewell parties for French Ambassador Dominique and Mrs. Charpy. The Charpys leave on March 17 after almost four years in Jordan during which time they left they've clocked up over 50,000 miles—mostly in desert trucks. Among those parking at Aguirre de Carcer's house were Mr. Baha'uddin Tougan, father of the late Queen Alia, Mr. Ikil Salhi, former Jordanian ambassador in Madrid, and Zaki Qussous of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Spanish children's books and paintings go on show

AMMAN, March 3—Over 700 Spanish books and forty children's paintings will be put on show Sunday afternoon in the library of the Haya Arts Centre following an opening ceremony attended by her Highness Princess Basma.

The Spanish Children's Books and Paintings Exhibition will also include brightly coloured posters, pottery and ceramics, all the work of Spanish Children. Immediately after the 4 p.m. opening ceremony a film on Spain will be shown in the auditorium.

Although all the books will be in

Spanish, ten have been translated into Arabic and will be displayed beside the Spanish originals. Damaso de Lario, the cultural attaché at the Spanish embassy, told the Jordan Times. The books, designed for children between the ages of 3 and 16 years, include modern stories, classics, educational and crafts books and some Arabic tales like Sinbad the Sailor.

The books will not be for sale but Mr. de Lario will take orders from those wishing to buy. Nabil Sawalha, director of the Haya Arts Centre, told the Jordan Times: "There are some very good books, particularly arts and crafts books and books for very young children, which we are interested in getting translated into Arabic for our libraries." Arrangements are already being made for this.

The Amman showing will be the debut for this exhibition. It closes here on Wednesday March 7 to tour Baghdad, Damascus, Alexandria and Cairo before going back to Madrid in June.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be fair with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba Gulf winds will be northerly moderate and seas will be calm.

|               | Temperatures      |                 |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|               | Overnight minimum | Daytime maximum |
| Amman         | 3                 | 16              |
| Aqaba         | 11                | 23              |
| Jordan Valley | 12                | 24              |
| Deserts       | 4                 | 19              |

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar                   | 298.00/300.00 |
| U.K. sterling                 | 602.00/606.00 |
| West German mark              | 160.40/161.40 |
| Swiss franc                   | 177.20/178.30 |
| French franc                  | 69.50/69.90   |
| Italian lire (for every 100)  | 35.40/35.60   |
| Japanese yen (for every 100)  | 145.30/146.20 |
| Dutch guilder                 | 148.60/149.50 |
| Belgian franc (for every ten) | 101.40/102.00 |
| Swedish crown                 | 68.30/68.70   |

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| NAME OF COMPANY                               | Par Value  | Volume Traded | Last         |               | Closing Price |
|---|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|   |            |               | Buying Offer | Selling Offer |               |
| Jordan Petroleum Co.                          | JD 5,000   | 7,595         | 6,620        | 6,580         | 6,600         |
| Jordan Cement Factories                       | JD 111,000 | 144           | —            | 14,410        | 14,410        |
| Jordan Phosphate Mines                        | JD 1,000   | 989           | 2,190        | 2,170         | 2,180         |
| Arab Pharmaceutical Co.                       | JD 5,000   | 411           | 19,500       | 18,900        | 18,800        |
| Jordan-Gulf Bank                              | JD 1,000   | 2,652         | 1,030        | 1,020         | 1,020         |
| General Mining Co.                            | JD 1,000   | 720           | 960          | 950           | 960           |
| Jordan Electricity Co.                        | JD 1,000   | 855           | 1,350        | 1,340         | 1,350         |
| Jordan Tobacco And Cigarette Co.              | JD 5,000   | 688           | —            | —             | 7,650         |
| Jordan Tanning Co.                            | JD 5,000   | 855           | —            | —             | 9,000         |
| Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co. | JD 5,000   | 182           | 4,570        | 4,560         | 4,570         |
| Bank of Jordan                                | JD 5,000   | 855           | 7,300        | 7,220         | 7,250         |
| Jordan-Kuwait Bank                            | JD 1,000   | 85            | 1,750        | 1,650         | 1,700         |
| Industrial Development Bank Co.               | JD 1,000   | 197           | —            | 1,250         | 1,300         |
| Jordan Insurance Co.                          | JD 1,000   | —             | —            | —             | —             |

Total volume traded, Saturday, March 3: JD 2,434  
Total number of shares traded: 6,977

# Casinos face hard times

By Beata Levy

French casinos are on a downward path. The phrase "Rien ne va plus", repeated time and again by croupiers at roulette tables, now applies to their own operating economics.

Seven out of the 153 casinos in business have recently been forced to close. Many other made losses last year and even the 20 biggest casinos are as gloomy as their poor relations with only a boule table to their name.

Casinos have ceased to be profitable, their owners claim—not because of recession or competition from abroad, but through a system of taxation which is no longer adapted to present conditions. This, coupled with a straightjacket of inexplicable prohibitions, is strangling the profession.

The sickness is a purely French one, since nearby Monte Carlo, unaffected by French rules and regulations, is doing well, and last year increased its turnover by 30 per cent.

Monte Carlo is able to provide privacy for the heavy baccarat players from the Middle East who set great store by anonymity. French law forbids such an amenity. Fruit machines are another source of income in the principality denied by law to French casinos.

At a time when the opportunities to gamble are increasing the world over, French casinos resent not being able to get their share of the bonanza. When gambling became legalised in the UK, nine tenths of British players remained at home. Since then, competition has grown from Holland and Germany.

But the most worrying development has been the

A heavy tax burden and prohibitive operating regulations are driving gamblers away from French casinos and forcing many of them to close. The owners are campaigning for a more understanding attitude from the state.

emergence of Spain where, following Franco's death, 15 casinos opened last summer. The entire Basque coast, with Biarritz in the forefront, was emptied overnight. Prophets of gloom predict worse to come with Spain taking players from Latin America, Germany and the Middle East.

The plight of the French casinos is affecting resort development. Though banned from large towns, they have been welcome in spas and seaside resorts on condition that they make over a percentage of their takings to the town to help finance the arts and other public amenities.

To the average non-gambler, casinos belong to a mysterious world. But to the state, and to a town with a casino, it has been a handsome source of revenue and foreign currency, as well as a convenient way to build up a tourist infrastructure. The most recent example was the opening up of the Languedoc-Roussillon holiday area.

In 1975-76, gross casino takings totalled Frs (F. Francs) 530 million out of which the state took Frs 200m and the municipalities another Frs 52 million. Cannes, the queen of casino towns, last year took in Frs 18.5 million from its three gambling establishments. More striking still had been the Frs 14 million contributed by the Palm Beach alone the year before. In the course of a brilliant ten week season in which gross tak-

ings at the tables reached Frs 89 million.

These halcyon days are now over. Last year, overall turnover dropped by 11 per cent. The famous Palais de la Méditerranée in Nice closed its doors, leaving a Frs 10 million debt. Far from benefiting from this situation, its rival in town, the Ruhl, suffered a Frs 9m drop in takings. Elsewhere, in Evian, Niederbronn, Forges les Eaux and Biarritz, takings shrank on average by 15 per cent. Menton remained closed for several months.

To make matters worse, scandal raged in Nice's gambling world all last summer, sparked off by J D Fraton's bid to become the grand gambling master of the Côte d'Azur. It led to allegations of fraud, and revealed the existence of cheating croupiers.

However unprecedented, these events do not explain the despondency of casino owners all over the country. The state, they claim, shows little understanding of changes in gambling taste or for soaring costs.

Like the automobile industry, gambling has not been affected by economic austerity. The gross gambling product has more than doubled within the last seven years. But since the state levy is a progressive one—10 per cent up to Frs 90,000, rising to 80 per cent over Frs 31 million—casino profits have not risen in proportion.

At the same time inflation has

been driving up running costs, which include wages and social security benefits a soaring entertainment bill (which can become crippling for top stars at gala performances), and the general upkeep of a luxurious and elegant environment. The recent imposition of VAT on casino earnings was the final insult to the proprietors.

To illustrate the precariousness of their financial situation, casino owners point to the new clientele from the Middle East whose flood of petrodollars to the Palm Beach pushed it to the top of the league in 1977. A year later, however, gross takings were almost halved. The roulette earnings fell to Frs 2 million from Frs 31 million, and baccarat also dwindled. With Ramadan (the Muslim month of fasting) falling in August last year, these players had stayed away. But nothing changed the casino's outgoings from one year to the next, except an upward movement of prices.

The owners point out that, on a technical level, French casinos have served as a model to the new casino builders all over the world. No one, however, has thought the French tax system worth adopting. Also significant, in their opinion, is the absence of any foreign investment.

An urgent campaign has been launched to relax the rules that forbid discreet private rooms for the high rollers and the introduction of slot machines on casino premises. Above all, a reduction of the tax levy is being urged by owners, who say casinos cannot be regarded as "milk cows" indefinitely.

Financial Times  
News-Features

LONDON—A team of British scientists has been awarded the UNESCO Science Prize for their development of new pyrethroid insecticides which permit safer control of insect pests. Dr. Charles Potter, now a consultant to the group of scientists, is seen applying the new insecticide to flies in the laboratory. Natural pyrethrins and earlier synthetic pyrethroids are good insecticides but prove too expensive and too unstable in sunlight for widespread application on field crops. The new synthetic compounds developed at Rothamsted retain the essential characteristics of the parent pyrethrins but the light-sensitive parts of the molecule have been substituted by alternative groups. The resulting compounds are claimed to be exceptionally active against a wide range of insects and exhibit a better residual action. But, say the scientists, they are broken down by mammals and in the soil so that residues do not accumulate, presenting a favourable ratio of insects to mammalian toxicities. Supported by Britain's National Research Development Corporation, the research is expected to have a far reaching impact on crop protection and pest control worldwide. It has produced a new class of safe insecticides, already produced commercially under licence, to replace existing preparations now thought unsatisfactory because of high mammalian toxicity. (COI)

A pesticide which may be safe



## The puffing continues

The well-publicised hazards of cigarette smoking have not prevented real annual growth of around 1 per cent in the US market. With the recent decision by the Liggett company to sell its cigarette operations the Big Five left in the field have buoyant business prospects.

By Jeffrey Brown

Despite the stream of medical horror stories from the Surgeon General's office over the past 15 years and — more recently — the decision by Liggett, the maker of the world famous Chesterfield brand, to sell its cigarette operations, the American cigarette industry remains remarkably buoyant.

The long term growth of US domestic sales of cigarettes is around 1 per cent a year in volume terms of a market which saw 603 billion cigarettes sold in 1978. This is not quite as fast as the growth of the nation's population but it is nonetheless a surprisingly lucrative operating environment for the five major cigarette manufacturers left in the field following Liggett's departure.

Some companies do very well indeed. Philip Morris, which is number two behind R.J. Reynolds in terms of US market share, is clearly the growth leader. And some industry observers expect that over the next few years Reynolds will eventually be toppled from the number one spot.

Between them the three largest manufacturers control something like 60 per cent of the US home market in cigarettes. Reynolds had a market share in 1977 of 33 per cent with Philip Morris,

whose Marlboro brand is the best seller in America, controlling some 28 per cent. Brown and Williamson, part of the BAT group and number three, holds 15 per cent of the market with American Brands and Lorillard bringing up the rear with 11.5 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively.

Liggett was number six—and for the moment, presumably, its brands remain so since the new owner of the Liggett cigarette business shows every intention of carrying on the operation—with a market share that in 1978 dipped dangerously close to just 3 per cent.

Liggett's major problems was that it had been losing market share rapidly, notably to Philip Morris who, almost alone among the major cigarette producers, continues to claim that its salesmen are gaining ground. In 1967 Liggett controlled more than 8 per cent of the US domestic cigarette market.

The core of the problem for Liggett was its failure to move into the faster growing areas of the cigarette market, namely low tar filters. Moreover, each time the company put off a decision to make a decisive entry into the low tar market, the prospective cost became greater in relation to a shrinking overall market share

and subsidising cash-flow.

Both Philip Morris and Reynolds launched a major new low tar brand in the early part of 1976 and both put the launch costs at around \$40 million. That figure would probably be in the region of \$50 million today. For perspective, Liggett sold its domestic cigarette division for something like \$122 million after the liquidation of all liabilities.

The sale by Liggett of its domestic cigarette division complements the disposal last June of the overseas cigarette operations which went to Philip Morris for \$108 million and allowed Liggett to step up its programme of diversification away from tobacco.

One early result of the move away from cigarettes—in part at least—is that Liggett has been able to show a strong recovery in earnings with net profits for 1978 moving up by four-fifths in the final quarter. Overall last year earnings emerged at \$56.8 million compared to just \$2.6 million in 1977 and \$36.3 million in 1976. Most of the profits upsurge came from Liggett's interests in wine and spirits and pet foods.

Elsewhere in the US tobacco industry, earnings figures have been equally impressive. American Brands lifted final quarter net profits by the same amount as Liggett to leave annual earnings more than a third higher. At Philip Morris net profits grew by 17 per cent in 1978 to maintain its growth company image. Over the past 16 years Philip Morris has now managed compound annual profits growth of no less than 16 per cent.

American Brands confesses to a loss of market share in cigarettes

last year—in striking the experience of Morris where once remarkable marketisation gobbled up a share of the available 1978, Philip Morris brands in the best US and three of the top seven.

Apart from Mar Morris owns Salem Virginia Slims. Merl launched by Philip 1976. In less than Morris' salesmen's Merit to around 3 p. overall US cigarette contrast, Reynolds' success with its launch, which last than 0.5 per cent market.

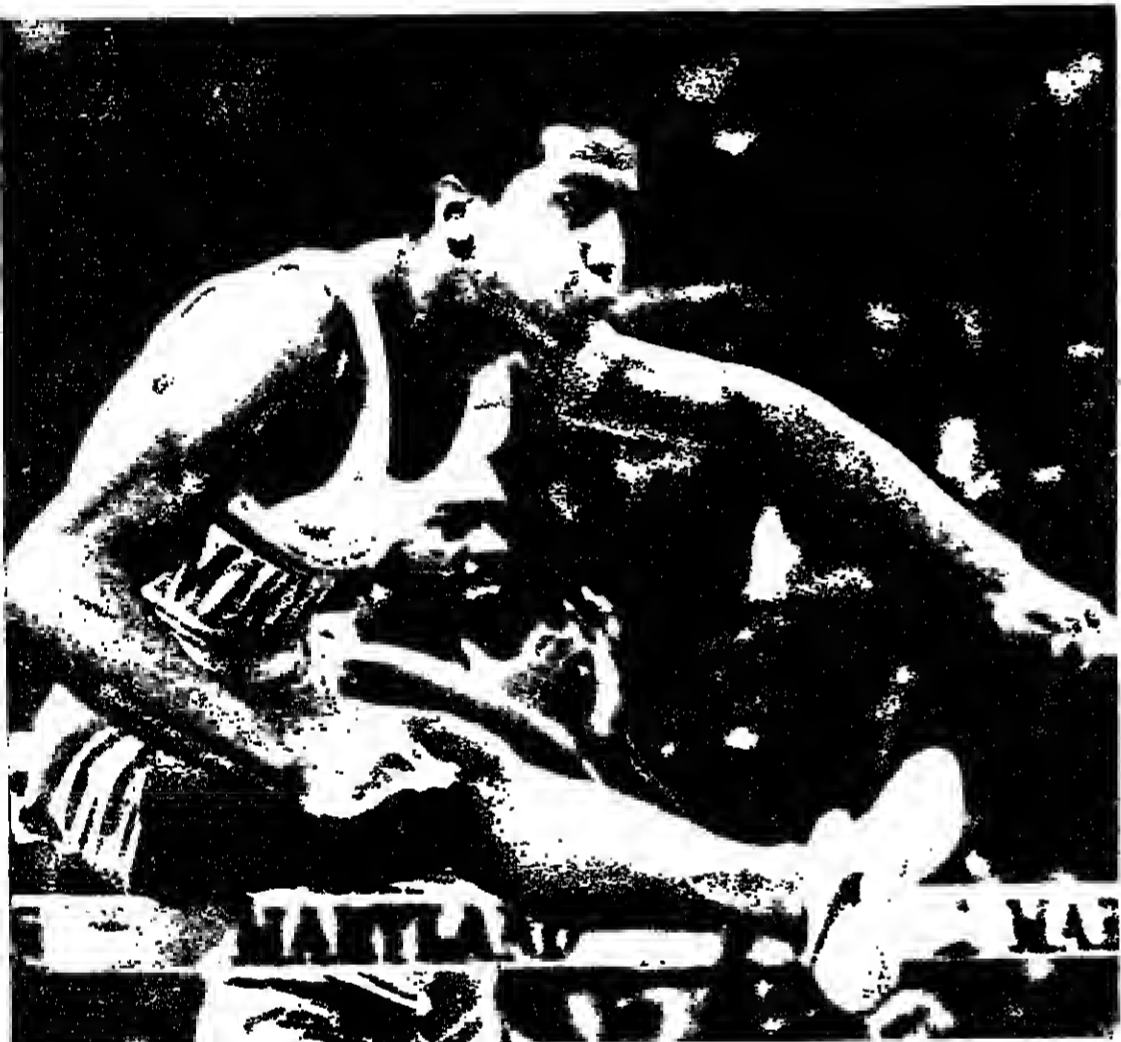
The launch of aster for Reynolds into national district marketing. Rising centred on, craze for "natural" which at the time pinning sale of m. sumer products.

But for some sage never got on out in the wake of ducts labelled nays nolds. "It was a st time Real hit the st

Quite where the next in its search, ducts is imposs. Some suggestions led to a return to try describes as "taste" with th is still a major f. makers.

Financial  
News-Fe

## Another Jesse Owens?



WASHINGTON—Heading for 1980—Renaldo Nehemiah sails over a hurdle on the way to setting a new world indoor record for the 60-yard (54.86 metres) high hurdles during an invitational track meet at the University of Maryland in College Park. His time was 7.02 seconds. In breaking his own 19-year-old mark of 7.07, the 19-year-old sophomore at the school provided a hint of what was to come. A week later he lowered the record 6.95 seconds during the Mohammad Ali meet at Madison Square Garden in New York City. The following night, he broke the world indoor record for the 55-metre high hurdles with a time of 6.88 seconds. He is aiming for a spot on the U.S. 1980 Olympic Team. (International Communication Agency)

# AMMAN MARKET PLACE

## HOTELS

**JORDAN**  
YOUR PERFECT DINNER PARTY  
IS ONLY A CALL AWAY  
Yes, with only four hours  
notice we will serve a three  
course lunch or dinner in the  
comfort and privacy of your  
own home.  
For reservation call  
41361 ext 5

## RESTAURANTS

**MANDARIN**  
**CHINESE RESTAURANT**  
Jabal Hussein  
Near Maxin Circle.  
Here you can enjoy the Mandarin  
Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 12:15  
to 4:00 and 6:00 to midnight. For take  
home food orders please call 25786.

**WAGON STOP**  
Sit, drink and dine in the unique  
atmosphere of  
St. Charles Hotel  
at New Orleans Club Road  
EXCLUSIONS & RESERVATIONS  
TEL: 44770

## FURNITURE

**LET AD-DAR FURNISH**  
YOUR HOME OR OFFICE  
"TURN-KEY" FROM OUR  
SUPERB IMPORTS CHOSEN  
TO SUIT EVERY TASTE &  
BUDGET.  
Visit us today at Wadi Esseer St.  
Tel. 30008

**SALAH-EDDIN TRADING EST.**  
SHOW ROOMS

**PRESENTS**  
BEST SELECTION  
OF MODERN  
FURNITURE IN  
GOOD QUALITY  
AND REASONABLE  
PRICES.  
North Marka-200 M. From Airport Square  
Tel. 51276 AMMAN

## TRANSPORTATION

**SATELLITE**  
**RENT-A-CAR**  
BRAND NEW  
MODELS  
TEL: 25767

**JORDAN**  
**EXPRESS CO.**  
PACKING & CRATING  
AIR & SEA FREIGHT  
TRAVEL & TOURISM  
KING HUSSEIN ST., P.O.B. 2143  
TEL. 22565, 21778, 38141

## NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR

1979 Models now available  
**SHEPHERD HOTEL** Tel. 39197

**SHIPPING**  
TRAVEL & TOURISM  
WORLD-WIDE HOTEL RESERVATIONS  
AIR CARGO FORWARDERS  
CLEARANCE DOOR TO DOOR  
AMIN KAWAR & SONS  
Tel. 22565, 21778, 38141

## MISCELLANEOUS

EYES EXAMINED  
CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)  
**OPTIKOS SHAMLOD.**  
The best Ever Made in Optic  
Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42043

**REFLECTION**  
**DISCO**  
The only real  
Disco in Town  
at  
Wadi Seer Junction.

**BUY ALL YOUR**  
**NEEDS FROM**  
**DEPARTME**  
**STORE**  
Shmeisani Near Omar Khayy  
Hotel Tel. 63824  
NO PARKING PROBLEM

**Safawa**  
**Supermarket**  
FREE, CONVENIENT PARKING  
ING-MAKE SAFEWAY  
SUPERMARKET THE IDEAL PLACE  
TO BUY ALL OF YOUR FOOD & HOUSE  
HOLD NEEDS. OUR WIDE  
VARIETY OF IMPORTS  
PROVIDE FOR ONE-STOP  
SHOPPING.

**CONFECTIONERY GETS BOND**  
**PATCH**  
JEDDAH KUWA  
JABAL HUSSEIN WADI ESSEER ST.  
TEL. 22565, 21778, 38141

سكس كس كس كس

## Football Roundup: Clubs ready for Europe

March 3 (R) - A goal-chasing Chelsea, one place off the top of the English Premier League, scored a surprise 3-1 win at Wolverhampton.

West Bromwich joined the cluster of clubs jostling for third place, six points behind the leaders, with a 3-1 win at neighbouring Coventry.

Like other clubs awaiting European competition next week West

Bromwich will be content with the result.

Manchester City, like them chasing the European Football Union Cup beat Bolton 2-1.

Nottingham Forest, European cup aspirants, and Ipswich, shared two goals at Ipswich.

Arsenal flopped 2-0 at Southampton and fell back from second place at the heels of Everton.

London neighbours, Tottenham, beat Derby 2-0 and rejoined their Argentine world cup star Osvaldo Ardiles scored with two brilliant drives - his first goals for the club.

In division two, Stoke consolidated their lead with a 2-0 win over West Ham, who started the day in third place.

While West Ham were struggling, their London neighbours Crystal Palace were beating Wrexham.

Meanwhile, Brighton beat Burnley 2-1 after a goalless first half.

At the unfashionable end of the second division, Cardiff pulled off a shock win at Leicester and

pulled clear of the dreaded final three places.

Neil Grewcock, 16, put Leicester ahead on his debut but Cardiff later scored twice, so leapfrogging over Oldham and Sheffield who shared two goals.

It may not have been the day's best football but the 15,000 crowd at Newcastle saw more goals than the rest when their team beat Charlton 5-3.

In division three, Shrewsbury, the only F.A. cup quarter-finalist from outside the first division, played a goalless away draw with Sheffield Wednesday and fell back a point from leaders Watford.

Swindon, holding fourth place, hammered lowly Lincoln 6-0.

In Scotland, premier division leaders St Mirren were dumped out of the cup 4-1 by Dundee.

Morton drew with Hearts, leaving one cup quarter-final place still to play for.

Aberdeen went down 1-0 to Celtic and so lost the chance to overtake St Mirren.

Dundee United lost to Hibernian by a second half goal.

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUPPI

INAF

SICCN

PURTAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:  A

Yesterday's Jumbles: DRAFT BULLY DULCET LIKELY Answer: It's all the time we have! - LIFE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

## THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



This Andrew Jackson is the one that really turns me on.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Judson G. Trent

ACROSS

1 Copying port

6 Whizzed

10 Punta del

14 Enchantress of myth

15 Algonquin

16 Supper

17 Casaba

18 Apiary

20 Bawdite, for one

21 Neat

22 Dog

24 Austrian city

25 Inquires

26 Wedding trip

30 Emerson's forte

34 Black sea

35 Antarctic sea

37 Japanese

38 Outlet

39 Sluggard

41 Ten: Gr.

42 Somme

43 Satyr's kin

44 Makeup artist, at times

45 Red: li.

46 Melons

48 Sandarac tree

52 Handle: Fr.

53 Liturgical melodies

56 Assist

57 - whiz!

60 Fill with cells

62 Wear away

64 Beverages

65 Migrant worker

66 Moore of movies

67 Eft

68 - off

69 Insensitive

DOWN

1 Caesarean load, for short

2 Equal

3 Unused

4 Mod

5 An Elmer and family

6 Psychotic one, for short

7 Dance

8 Foot's word

9 "In what distant - or skies"

10 Adorn, in a way

11 Pip

12 Asiatic weight

13 If not

19 Oxen gear

22 Open porch

24 Exploit, once

25 Soon

26 Move to end fro

27 Joy

28 Hawaiian geese

29 U. of Maine site

31 Military blockade

32 Crooked

33 Fiscal calendar

36 Tranquil

38 Essen's valley

41 Fastidious dresser

43 - winks

45 Seafood dish

47 Most sensible

49 Caught

51 Neckwear

53 Fictional sleuth

54 Predicament

55 Again

56 Heloise to Abelard

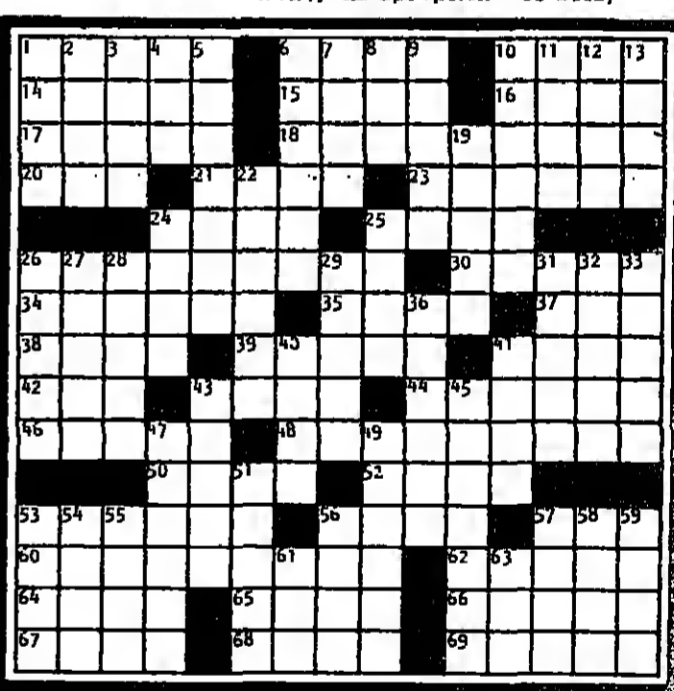
57 Of a dis-cotheque

58 Sir Anthony

59 Spooky

61 Turkish weight

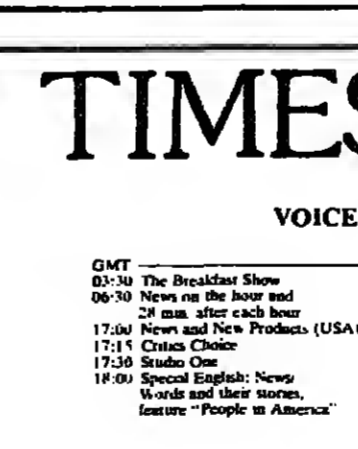
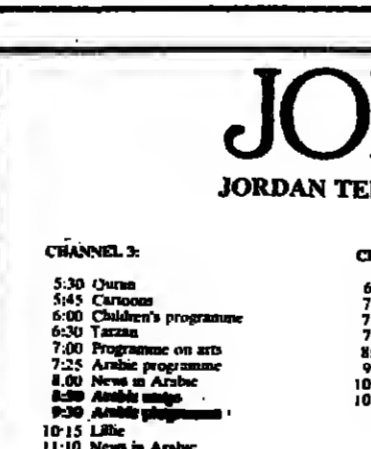
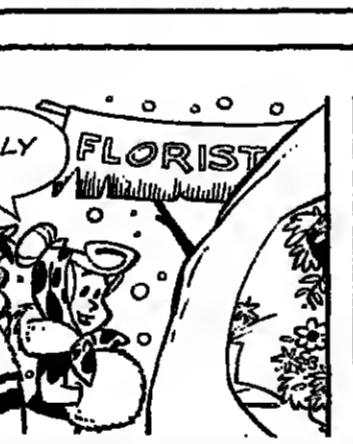
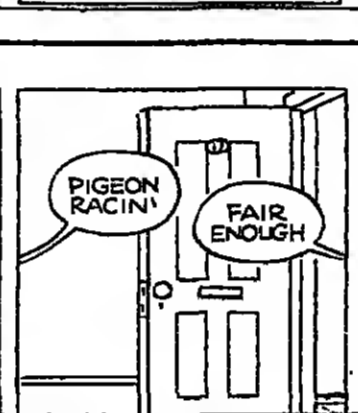
63 Decay



© 1979 by Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc. All Rights Reserved.

1/18/79

## Peanuts



## our HOROSCOPE

the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

ERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you are likely nervous, restless and excitable, but it's a good day when you control any errant impulses. Deal to active issues instead of negative ones.

ES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good time to study perils and to make plans for improvement. Steer persons with doubtful morals.

RUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Look at monetary matters calmly and know how to handle them more in the future. Be logical.

INI (May 21 to June 21) Know what your personal and how best to gain them without feigning. Not e for entertainment.

IN CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Your personal difficult to get now, but if you go after them you can soon gain them. Be wise.

(July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't depend on friends today in gaining your aims, since they are preoccupied in affairs. Get the rest you need.

IO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Good day to plan your outivities for the future. Concentrate on how to be productive in your line of endeavor.

the A (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are onyx to go after the sale, but take more time for planning before you do.

act a loyal friend for advice you need.

PIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan to be more efficient in your regular routines and receive greater benefits.

In harmony in the home.

ITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) News of currents could be upsetting, but take them in your stride there is little you can do about them.

RICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan your work more wisely and you can then follow through in sent manner. Express happiness.

ARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can accomplish a personal nature now that couldn't be done during regular work week.

ES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't make matters worse by harping on what it is you don't like. Instead, and strive for harmony.

Notice that both responding hands have exactly the same high card strength and distribution. The difference between the two is that hand has a fit for partner's suit, while hand does not. If partner has a sound opening bid, hand will offer good play for a while, but that is unlikely to be true with hand, unless partner has a heart suit, a good fit for diamonds or considerable additional strength.

With hand at partner can be alerted to game possibilities by a jump shift to three diamonds. Now that partner knows you have a spade fit and values in diamonds, he can bid four spades with a sound opening bid or sign off at three spades if he opened light to third seat.

With hand if you do not even want to be in it, three spades if partner has a reasonable opening bid but no fit for diamonds and no heart suit. You simply bid two diamonds, intending to pass if opener rebids two spades or raises to three diamonds, but to raise should opener rebid two hearts.

This discussion highlights a point that we have also stressed in the column - a fit for partner's suit enhances the value of the hand. Hand at rates to play about two tricks better than hand because you hold spade support and a short side suit where partner can put your low trumps to work as ruffes. Since the passed hand doesn't have too many strong bids available, it is pleasant to have a bid that immediately allows partner to recognize the difference between the two holdings.

Where the opening bid was in a minor and passed hand jump shifts in a major, it is not forcing. This shows a reasonable hand with a very good suit, but does not necessarily promise a fit for opener's minor. A typical hand: ♠AKJxx ♣xxx ♣xx ♣xx

If you are a passed hand, a jump shift to two spades after an opening bid of one club or one diamond describes your hand accurately in one bid.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

question has been the weekly prize. let's clarify two points. A jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game. If a jump shift by a passed hand is not a game bid, it is not a game bid, but a bid to game.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

| CHANNEL 3:                | CHANNEL 6:            |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5:30 Quran                | 6:30 French programme |
| 5:45 Cartoons             | 7:00 News in French   |
| 6:00 Children's programme | 7:30 News in Hebrew   |
| 6:30 Tazara               | 7:45 Varieties        |
| 7:00 Programme on art     | 8:30 Comedy           |
| 7:25 Arabic programme     | 9:15 Horus Film-O     |
| 8:00 News in Arabic       | 10:00 News in English |
| 8:30 Arabic songs         | 10:15 Little          |
| 9:30 Arabic programme     |                       |
| 10:15 Little              |                       |
| 11:10 News in Arabic      |                       |

### RADIO JORDAN

|                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7:00 Sign on                     | 14:00 News bulletin   |
| 7:01 Morning show                | 14:10 Music           |
| 7:30 News Bulletin               | 14:30 Country Music   |
| 7:40 Morning show                | 15:00 Concert hour    |
| 10:00 News headlines             | 16:00 News summary    |
| 10:30 Morning show               | 16:30 Pedagogical pop |
| 11:00 Arabian Nights             | 17:00 Old favourites  |
| 11:01 Signing off                | 17:00 Happy Journey   |
| 12:00 Sign on and news headlines | 17:30 Linus's choice  |
| 12:30 Radiotheque                | 18:00 News summary    |
| 13:00 News summary               | 18:30 Karim Weekly    |
| 13:00 News summary               | 19:00 30 minutes of   |
| 13:03 Radiotheque                | 19:00 News Bulletin   |

### BBC RADIO

| GMT:                           | 13:30 Short Story                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 04:00 Newstalk                 | 14:30 David Jones Requests        |
| 04:30 The Magic of Vienna      | 14:30 Officer with Braden         |
| 04:45 News: Ideas: Reflections | 15:00 Radio Newswest              |
| 05:00 News: Press Review       | 15:15 Concert Hall                |
| 05:15 Letterbox                | 15:30 News: Commentary            |
| 05:30 English Song             | 16:15 Our Own Correspondent       |
| 05:45 Letter from America      | 16:45 Where Angels Fear to Tread  |
| 06:00 Newstalk                 | 17:00 News: Book Choice           |
| 06:30 Tony Award Requests      | 17:15 My Music                    |
| 07:00 News: News about Britain | 17:45 Sportscall                  |
| 07:15 Our Own Correspondent    | 18:00 News: News about Britain    |
| 07:30 Moment Musical           | 18:15 Radio Newswest              |
| 07:45 World Radio Club         | 18:30 The Microphone              |
| 08:00 News: Reflections        | 19:00 Janani Sunshine             |
| 08:15 The Pleasure of Your     | 19:15 Radio Theatre               |
| 09:00 News: Press Review       | 20:00 News: Commentary            |
| 09:15 People and Politics      | 20:15 Europe                      |
| 09:30 From the Weeklies        | 20:30 Sunday Half-hour            |
| 09:45 Sports Review            | 21:00 Letterbox                   |
| 10:15 Come here                | 21:15 Magdalen Mystery Tour       |
| 10:30 Sunday Service           | 21:45 Come Here                   |
| 11:00 News: News about Britain | 22:00 News: Our Own Correspondent |
| 11:15 Our Own Correspondent    | 22:35 Book Choice: Reflections    |
| 11:30 Play of the Week         | 22:45 Sports Call                 |
| 12:30 Baker's Half Dream       | 23:00 News: Commentary            |
| 13:00 News: Commentary         |                                   |
| 13:15 Letter from America      |                                   |

### VOICE OF AMERICA

| GMT:  | 18:30 Music USA (Standards)                         |
|---|---|
| 03:30 The Breakfast Show                            | 19:00 News and Topical Reports                      |
| 06:30 News on the hour and 24 min. after each hour  | 19:15 News Horizons                                 |
| 17:00 News and New Products (USA)                   | 19:30 Special English: News words and their stories |
| 17:15 Critics Choice                                | 20:15 The Concert Hall                              |
| 17:30 Studio One                                    | 21:00 News and New Products USA                     |
| 18:00 Special English: News words and their stories | 21:15 Critics Choice                                |
| 18:15 Rone  | 21:30 Studio One                                    |

### AMMAN AIRPORT

| ARRIVALS:                      | DEPARTURES:                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7:50 Cairo (EA)                | 6:30 Agaba                     |
| 8:00 Jeddah                    | 8:00 Beirut                    |
| 8:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ/GF)  | 8:45 Beirut (MEA)              |
| 8:20 Agaba                     | 8:55 Cairo (EA)                |
| 10:30 Beirut                   | 9:00 Frankfurt                 |
| 11:50 Kuwait (KAC)             | 10:00 Larnaca, Athens          |
| 12:40 Riyadh (SD)              | 12:45 Kuwait (KAC)             |
| 12:50 Rasalghadi (BA)          | 13:00 Cairo                    |
| 17:35 Paris, Beirut (AF)       | 14:40 Riyadh (SD)              |
| 19:00 London, Paris            | 16:00 Cairo                    |
| 18:15 Rome                     | 16:30 London (BA)              |
| 18:30 Cairo                    | 20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ/GF) |
| 18:45 Athens, Larnaca          | 20:30 Baghdad                  |
| 19:00 Beirut (MEA)             | 21:00 Jeddah                   |
| 19:15 Frankfurt                | 22:30 Kuwait, Bahrain          |
| 19:20 Brussels, Amsterdam      | 24:00 Bahrain, Bangkok (RJ/GF) |
| 23:45 Oslo, Vienna, Copenhagen | 02:45 Tehran                   |
| 02:00 Cairo (EA)               | 03:00 Cairo (EA)               |

### EMERGENCIES

| Doctors:                   | Police:          |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Amman:                     | Saladin          |
| Mudaf Khatib Khatib (4177) | Zargat           |
| Fachan Qasbi (56660)       | Al Hayat         |
| Talal:                     | Talal (29655)    |
| Yassan Bourat              | Talal (29621)    |
| Zargat                     | Amman (56050)    |
| Mudaf Hijawi               | Talal (29655)    |
| Pharmacies:                | Al Hayat (61028) |
| Amman:                     |                  |
| Namurah                    |                  |

### CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| American Centre              | Tel. 41520 |
| British Council              | 36147-8    |
| French Cultural Centre       | 37009      |
| Geoshe Institute             | 41993      |
| Soviet Cultural Centre       | 44203      |
| Spanish Cultural Centre      | 34049      |
| Hava Arts Centre             | 65195      |
| Hassan Youth City            | 67181      |
| Y.W.C.A.                     | 41793      |
| Y.W.M.C.A.                   | 64251      |
| Amman Municipal Library      | 30111      |
| University of Jordan Library | 65111      |
| Canadian Museum              | 30191      |
| Folklore Museum              | 36191      |

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Ambulance (government)                | Tel. 75111   |
| Car defence rescue                    | 34391-4      |
| Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) | 36091-2      |
| Municipal water service (emergency)   | 37111-3      |
| Police headquarters                   | 39141        |
| Night-roving patrol (see police)      | 31111, 37771 |
| Airport information (ALIA)            | 55205        |
| Jordan Television                     | 73111        |
| Radio, English Section                | 741          |

## U.K. home rule referendums Labour government suffers big setback

LONDON, March 3 (R) — Prime Minister James Callaghan's shaky minority government today faced an uphill fight to stay in power after suffering a series of political setbacks.

The cabinet of the ruling Labour government will meet next Thursday to plan a campaign to hold power until its mandate expires on Nov. 15. But opposition Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, whose party holds a 20 per cent lead in opinion polls, has made it clear she will spare no effort to bring the government down and force a general election.

The government was forced into a major dilemma when one of its main programmes—limited home rule for the regions of Wales and Scotland—suffered severe setbacks in local referendums.

In the western region of Wales, the vote was four to one against setting up a regional parliament to handle such matters as education, health and social services. But in Scotland, the result was nearly a dead-heat with 1,230,937 votes in favour of limited home rule, 32.9 per cent, and 1,153,502 against, 30.8 per cent. The turnout was 63.7 per cent.

Rules governing the referendum stated that 40 per cent of the eligible electorate had to approve limited home rule before it could be adopted. The result of the Scottish referendum could force Mr. Callaghan into his toughest political decision since taking office in April 1976.

If he tries to push limited Scottish home rule through Parliament, the conservatives are certain to try to bring down his government with a 'no confidence' vote, calling on rebel anti-home rule Labour parliamentarians for help. But if he abandons the limited home rule proposal, he risks losing the votes of 11 Scottish Nationalist Party members who help to keep his minority government in power.

## Rebel attack in Ugandan town reportedly crushed

NAIROBI, March 3 (R)—Troops loyal to President Idi Amin have crushed an uprising by rebellious troops in Tororo and retaken control of the eastern border town. Ugandan exile sources said today.

The sources said fierce fighting broke out when dissident troops of the Tororo air and seaborne battalion attacked the barracks in the town a few kilometres from the Kenyan border.

But one reliable source here said the attack apparently had been expected. Elsewhere in the country, there are reports of continued fighting in the southwest, where an invasion force from Tanzania has occupied a wide swath of Ugandan territory.

The mediation committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which met several times in Nairobi in the last ten days and sent missions to both Uganda and

Tanzania, has admitted failure in its attempt to stop the fighting. Ugandan exile sources in Nairobi said the abortive rebellion in Tororo had been carried out by about 700 men led by a bodyguard of former President Milton Obote, now in exile in Tanzania.

## Polisario said prepared to attack inside Morocco

NAIROBI, March 3 (R) — The Polisario Front yesterday hit at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and warned that the Front's desert fighters were preparing to carry their war deep into Morocco.

The Front's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr. Hakim Ibrahim, told reporters: "We don't make war for its own sake. We will accept any formula for the total independence of Sahara."

The Algerian-backed Front is

fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony which was divided between Morocco and Mauritania in 1976.

Mr. Ibrahim has been lobbying at the OAU Council of Ministers bi-annual meeting in Nairobi for OAU recognition of the Polisario. Twenty states have so far extended such recognition, of which Ethiopia is the latest.

He said he was displeased because OAU Secretary-General Deane Kadjo had not mentioned in his report to the ministers the ceasefire in the Mauritanian part of the Western Sahara called last July by the Polisario, nor had he mentioned a vote at the last United Nations General Assembly at which, Mr. Ibrahim said, 90 states had voted to recognise the right of independence of the Western Sahara.

He said if there was no settlement, the Polisario would attack the interior of Morocco to tie up troops which would otherwise be in the Western Sahara.

The last OAU summit, in Khartoum last July, formed a committee to prepare for an extraordinary summit on the Western Sahara issue but this has not yet taken place.

## WANTED COPY TYPIST

Experienced copy typist required with knowledge of English most important. Apply in person to: Mrs. Renee Zureik.

United Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 1408,  
Prince Mohammad Street, Amman  
Tel. 36385.

## Mullah Mustafa Barzani: 1902-1979 Fighter for Kurdish autonomy

BEIRUT, March 3 (R)—Mullah Mustafa Barzani, legendary Kurdish guerrilla leader who has died in the United States, sought autonomy for his people in northern Iraq for over 40 years.

He finally downed his rifle when Iran decided in 1975 to end its support for his cause, and he had lived in the United States since 1976.

On March 30, 1975, at the age of 73, Mr. Barzani, with his two sons Idris and Mesud, joined the stream of emigrating Kurdish refugees moving out of the Iraqi mountains to the safety of Iran.

It was the end of nearly 14 years' sporadic fighting against the tanks and planes of the powerful Iraqi armed forces.

The disintegration of a full-scale 1974 Kurdish rebellion against the Arab Baath government in Baghdad followed rapidly on an Iraqi-Iranian accord announced in Algiers on March 6, 1975, in which the two countries agreed to end years of hostility through negotiation.

For years they had quarrelled over frontier infringements, shipping rights in the Shatt al-Arab estuary which forms their southern border and influence in the strategic Gulf.

Within hours of the Algiers agreement the Iranians ended their backing of the Kurdish cause, withdrew large quantities of ammunition and pulled back all their heavy artillery pieces from Kurdish frontline positions.

Left with only small arms, Mr. Barzani ordered his Pesh Merga guerrillas to stop fighting rather than face almost certain death.

He crossed the border just before a deadline set by the Iraqi government for Kurds either to surrender or leave Iraq. Over 150,000 Kurds who had already fled into Iran were given a similar deadline to decide whether they would return to Iraq before the borders with Iran were closed.

Bitter about the decision by Iran to end an alliance going back to the mid-1960s, Mr. Barzani said in Tehran at the time: "Have we committed such a

crime that we should be treated like this?"

Until his flight from Iraq, Mr. Barzani had refused to lay down his arms despite an agreement reached in March 1970 with the Baghdad government which promised autonomy for the Kurds in four years' time. His deeply sceptical nature would not allow him to think the government would keep its word, and two attempts on his life after the agreement was made reinforced his distrust.

Tough and stocky with bushy eyebrows, he lived much of his life as an outlaw. He survived death on many occasions both on the battlefield and at the hands of assassins.

He lived through numerous battles with the better-equipped Iraqi army in which, according to official estimates, about 20,000 people were killed.

Among his followers he was known as "the grand old man of Kurdish nationalism."

He did not remember his birthday, though he believed he was born in 1902 under the Ottoman Turks. Little is known about his early life but he came from a pastoralist though fierce Kurdish tribe from Barzan village, close to the Turkish and Iranian borders.

Once a minor clan, the Barzanis formed the vanguard of scores of other Kurdish tribes in the movement for home rule.

But Mr. Barzani owed his prestige and fame to his own qualities as a warrior, a leader and as a shrewd politician.

The Kurds, who have a distinct culture and language, number about 8.6 million, living in Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Iran and the Soviet Union. Their dream of an independent homeland began with the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after World War I.

Mr. Barzani received religious education from his village elders which entitled him to be called Mullah (religious leader). But for his involvement in the movement he might well have been a practising Mullah like his father.

He was about 29 when he led his first revolt against the central authority in Baghdad, but was arrested and exiled from Barzan village to Sulaimaniyah province, northeast of Baghdad.

Accompanied by three trusted friends, he escaped in the summer of 1943 to his village and received a hero's welcome.

He remained in hiding while raising a force of 7,000 Kurdish irregulars, and two years later decided to back the republic created by the Iranian Kurds.

The republic fell after a year and Mr. Barzani fled, accompanied by 500 armed followers, on foot, to the Soviet Union where he spent 12 years.

On the downfall of the monarchy in Iraq in the July 1958 revolution led by General Abdul Karim Kassem, Mr. Barzani was allowed to return home.

The Kurdish nationalist movement was revived on the return of Mr. Barzani, who, despite bitter opposition from rival Kurdish tribes, became the movement's unchallenged leader.

He soon fell out with General Kassem, who branded him as a "highwayman" and his movement as secessionist. General Kassem often said publicly: "Secession is a dream which will never materialise."

Fighting broke out in 1961, shattering 12 years of peace in northern Iraq, a major oil-producing area. General Kassem used three armoured divisions and the air force, but failed to subdue Mr. Barzani and his estimated 25,000 well-armed irregulars of the



Mullah Mustafa Barzani

"Pesh Merga," the Kurdish word for commando.

General Kassem was killed in the February 1963 coup in Baghdad, and his successor, the late President Abdel Salam Arif, halted the fighting while political talks were started with the Kurdish leaders.

The talks failed and the fighting was resumed, only to be stopped again on June 26, 1966, under a 12-point peace plan prepared by the government of President Abdul Rahman Arif, the late president's brother.

Two years later the Arab Baath Socialist Party seized power. It tried a military solution before concluding an agreement on March 11, 1970, on the basis of the 1966 peace plan, giving the Kurds a wide measure of self-rule in their areas.

Mr. Barzani, who preferred to be called simply Mustafa by his men, married three times and had ten sons and five daughters. One of his sons was killed in a battle between the Kurds and the Iraqi army in May 1966.

## Hospitable and urbane

IAN MACDOWALL writes from London: Mullah Mustafa Barzani was a formidable guerrilla chieftain who fought his enemies to the death and received his guests with old-world hospitality.

One winter night eight years ago I took a bumpy jeep ride through a hilly road to the mountain village of Dikhan in northern Iraq where he had his headquarters during one of the truces in his long war for Kurdish autonomy.

It was almost midnight when I arrived. But Barzani, a swarthy, bearded figure in checkered headcloth, baggy trousers, and waist-sash into which a dagger, pistol, and foot-long cigarette

holder were thrust, organised an instant welcome.

One of his heavily armed Pesh Merga guerrillas was sent off to forage through the sleeping houses until he found a bottle of sorghum for the foreign guest. Servants were roused to prepare within minutes a lavish meal.

Barzani sat with a sly smile, through an interpreter, that his religious principles did not normally permit him to drink alcohol, but that he would make an exception in my honour.

He poured two stiff glasses of whisky, raised his in mine, and gave me a toast in English—or rather in lowland Scots: "The rank is but the guinea stamp, a man's a man for a' that."

He was quoting from the Scottish poet Robert Burns whose works he had learned to love during his long period of exile in the Soviet Union, where he had read Burns in Russian translation.

It was a bizarre interview. Barzani sat across a desk from me, talking urbanely about his policies of social egalitarianism and Kurdish autonomy. His bodyguards watched unsmiling, automatic rifles in their hands. We ate and talked in a mud hut which was insulated against the bitter winter wind by a lining of plastic sheets.

A few months after my visit those walls were splattered with blood when Barzani received other guests—two Mullahs sent in a delegation from Baghdad. As one of them opened a Koran which he held in his knees it exploded, blowing the Mullah to pieces.

Barzani escaped unhurt because by pure chance one of his servants had stepped in front of him to pour him a cup of coffee just as the bomb exploded.

The Kurds alleged that the plot, in which the Mullahs were apparently innocently involved, had been concocted by the Baghdad government to eliminate their most fervent enemy.

During my talk with Barzani I asked him his reasons for kidnapping foreign workers from the nearby Kirkuk oil-fields.

"For the sake of propaganda," he said. Then with a sardonic smile, he said: "In fact it might not be a bad idea if I were to kidnap you. How would you like that?"

"It's fine by me," I said. "But with Christmas coming on my wife might not be too happy."

"Well, then, go in peace," Barzani said. "And take this for your wife." He gave me a gold necklace made by Kurdish craftsmen and sent me on my way.

The necklace incorporated the hand motif which in the Middle East is considered a ward off the evil eye. It was not a charm which worked with Barzani himself, who led his people to successive defeats and died in exile, still honoured as a figurehead but with his policies challenged by younger, more politically motivated men.

## World News Briefs

### France signs nuclear agreement with Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 3 (R) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing leaves for home today with a Mexican assurance of more France if and when Mexico increases production. Before here Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he would seek additional oil from Mexico oil apart from the 100,000 barrels contracted by Mexico daily from the start of next year. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing described the visit as useful and positive and said France was determined to use nuclear technology to Mexico despite whatever pressures the source. The French leader said that under a nuclear agreement signed with Mexico during his visit France would help in mining and exploiting Mexican uranium resources, enriching uranium and constructing nuclear plants in this oil-rich but undeveloped country. But he clarified that the agreement was a term prospect adding "It's not coming about tomorrow."

### Airline employee charged with \$5.8m. the

NEW YORK, March 3 (R) — A Lufthansa Airlines employee been formally charged in connection with a \$5.8 million robbery at Kennedy Airport last December, believed to be the biggest American history. A federal grand jury yesterday indicted Louis Werner, 47, on charges of robbery, conspiracy, the international shipment and obstruction of commerce. Mr. Werner, identified as a Lufthansa cargo agent, was one of three men after jewels and millions of dollars in cash were taken from a Lufthansa cargo terminal at the airport. His indictment was the first made in connection with the case. Officials have yet to a recovery of any of the loot.

### China ready to honour Japanese contra

TOKYO, March 3 (R) — China will honour Japanese contra \$2.1 billion it is holding up, the Japan-China Association Economy and Trade said today. The contracts, being held in China has not issued import licences, include one for a \$1.5 billion deal for part of a big steel plant near Shanghai, Mr. Yasujiro secretary-general of the association, a private body, said after a meeting last night that China would honour the deal. But he said China had not yet worked out how to pay for the Chinese had promised to make an effort to settle the financial as soon as possible. Japanese industry sources said China either be taking a fresh look at its modernisation program feeling a shortage of foreign exchange. Chinese Vice-Premier Xianman has said China is not delaying trade with Japan there might be a slow-down on some projects. He also there might be a problem over prices.

### Muhammad Ali to defend heavyweight

NEW YORK, March 3 (R) — World heavyweight Muhammad Ali said last night he is considering offers for indicated he might decide to defend his World Boxing Association (WBA) crown. After telling virtually everyone the last time he would never fight again, Mr. Ali seemed to be on the verge of changing his mind when he was asked about a report he would fight Italy's Alfio Righetti. "I haven't sign and I haven't agreed to nothing," Mr. Ali told Reuters in an interview from his Chicago home. "Some people have been in contact with me about fighting, and if it's true I have been promoter Bob Arum on a fight," the WBA champion said.

## THE Sunday Crossword

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)  
Edited by Herb Etkin

### PROVENDER

By Henry Hook

#### ACROSS

- |                |                 |               |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 TV actor     | 43 Off          | 70 London     | 103 Drone        |
| 2 Fair         | 44 Phrase of    | 71 Poised     | 104 The Shadow   |
| 3 Landed       | 45 "No man      | 72 A few      | 105 Like Orca-   |
| 4 Hopper       | 46 "island"     | 73 Only       | 106 Kneakin's    |
| 5 Marselles    | 47 Gridiron     | 74 "— this    | 107 (Self)       |
| 6 "Caddy"      | 48 "score"      | 75 abstr.     | 108 (Self)       |
| 7 N.J. Con-    | 49 Pull out     | 80 Tootled    | 109 (Self)       |
| 8 "Pretty"     | 50 Flamboyant   | 81 He cometh  | 110 Common TV    |
| 9 End of a     | 51 Fever abstr. | 82 "— Enter-  | 111 Game prize   |
| 10 "Caddy"     | 52 "— and       | 83 "— Enter-  | 112 German       |
| 11 Derivative  | 53 "— of        | 84 Goggle     | 113 Top          |
| 12 Have in-    | 54 "— of        | 85 Goggle     | 114 Hand-sell    |
| 13 Pick        | 55 Approxi-     | 86 Summer     | 115 In U.S. they |
| 14 Window part | 56 Mountains    | 87 "Can you   | 116 Outnumber    |
| 15 After luck  | 57 "Father"     | 88 "Can you   | 117 "Can you     |
| 16 Khen        | 58 Legal paper  | 89 Haley work | 118 A young      |
| 17 Scream in   | 59 "Country"    | 90 Carcinoma  | 119 Lethal       |
| 18 Whom I      | 60 Doubly       | 91 "Please    | 120 Social       |
| 19 chertish    | 61 Golf term    | 92 "Please    | 121 Social       |
| 20 "Caddy"     | 62 "Chicago     | 93 "Please    | 122 Social       |
| 21 "Caddy"     | 63 "Chicago     | 94 "Please    | 123 Social       |
| 22 "Caddy"     | 64 "Chicago     | 95 "Please    | 124 Social       |
| 23 "Caddy"     | 65 "Chicago     | 96 "Please    | 125 Social       |
| 24 "Caddy"     | 66 "Chicago     | 97 "Please    | 126 Social       |
| 25 "Caddy"     | 67 "Chicago     | 98 "Please    | 127 Social       |
| 26 "Caddy"     | 68 "Chicago     | 99 "Please    | 128 Social       |
| 27 "Caddy"     | 69 "Chicago     | 100 "Please   | 129 Social       |
| 28 "Caddy"     | 70 "Chicago     | 101 "Please   | 130 Social       |
| 29 "Caddy"     | 71 "Chicago     | 102 "Please   | 131 Social       |

#### DOWN

- |               |               |                |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 An activity | 14 Term of    | 32 Life is     | 54 Separation  |
| 2 Love        | 15 Mixed      | 33 They say    | 55 Nonsense    |
| 3 Came upon   | 16 Metals     | 34 Small horse | 56 Aired pre-  |
| 4 "Like"      | 17 Pittsburgh | 35 Occupation  | 57 "Lure Show" |
| 5 Perry's     | 18 Whammy     | 36 Personnel   | 58 "Lure Show" |
| 6 "Caddy"     | 19 "Caddy"    | 37 German spa  | 59 Violin      |
| 7 "Caddy"     | 20 "Caddy"    | 38 "Caddy"     | 60 "Caddy"     |
| 8 "Caddy"     | 21 "Caddy"    | 39 "Caddy"     | 61 "Caddy"     |
| 9 "Caddy"     | 22 "Caddy"    | 40 "Caddy"     | 62 "Caddy"     |
| 10 "Caddy"    | 23 "Caddy"    | 41 "Caddy"     | 63 "Caddy"     |
| 11 "Caddy"    | 24 "Caddy"    | 42 "Caddy"     | 64 "Caddy"     |
| 12 "Caddy"    | 25 "Caddy"    | 43 "Caddy"     | 65 "Caddy"     |
| 13 "Caddy"    | 26 "Caddy"    | 44 "Caddy"     | 66 "Caddy"     |
| 14 "Caddy"    | 27 "Caddy"    | 45 "Caddy"     | 67 "Caddy"     |
| 15 "Caddy"    | 28 "Caddy"    | 46 "Caddy"     | 68 "Caddy"     |
| 16 "Caddy"    | 29 "Caddy"    | 47 "Caddy"     | 69 "Caddy"     |
| 17 "Caddy"    | 30 "Caddy"    | 48 "Caddy"     | 70 "Caddy"     |
| 18 "Caddy"    | 31 "Caddy"    | 49 "Caddy"     | 71 "Caddy"     |
| 19 "Caddy"    | 32 "Caddy"    | 50 "Caddy"     | 72 "Caddy"     |
| 20 "Caddy"    | 33 "Caddy"    | 51 "Caddy"     | 73 "Caddy"     |
| 21 "Caddy"    | 34 "Caddy"    | 52 "Caddy"     | 74 "Caddy"     |
| 22 "Caddy"    | 35 "Caddy"    | 53 "Caddy"     | 75 "Caddy"     |
| 23 "Caddy"    | 36 "Caddy"    | 54 "Caddy"     | 76 "Caddy"     |
| 24 "Caddy"    | 37 "Caddy"    | 55 "Caddy"     | 77 "Caddy"     |
| 25 "Caddy"    | 38 "Caddy"    | 56 "Caddy"     | 78 "Caddy"     |
| 26 "Caddy"    | 39 "Caddy"    | 57 "Caddy"     | 79 "Caddy"     |
| 27 "Caddy"    | 40 "Caddy"    | 58 "Caddy"     | 80 "Caddy"     |
| 28 "Caddy"    | 41 "Caddy"    | 59 "Caddy"     | 81 "Caddy"     |
| 29 "Caddy"    | 42 "Caddy"    | 60 "Caddy"     | 82 "Caddy"     |
| 30 "Caddy"    | 43 "Caddy"    | 61 "Caddy"     | 83 "Caddy"     |
| 31 "Caddy"    | 44 "Caddy"    | 62 "Caddy"     | 84 "Caddy"     |
| 32 "Caddy"    | 45 "Caddy"    | 63 "Caddy"     | 85 "Caddy"     |
| 33 "Caddy"    | 46 "Caddy"    | 64 "Caddy"     | 86 "Caddy"     |
| 34 "Caddy"    | 47 "Caddy"    | 65 "Caddy"     | 87 "Caddy"     |
| 35 "Caddy"    | 48 "Caddy"    | 66 "Caddy"     | 88 "Caddy"     |
| 36 "Caddy"    | 49 "Caddy"    | 67 "Caddy"     | 89 "Caddy"     |
| 37 "Caddy"    | 50 "Caddy"    | 68 "Caddy"     | 90 "Caddy"     |
| 38 "Caddy"    | 51 "Caddy"    | 69 "Caddy"     | 91 "Caddy"     |
| 39 "Caddy"    | 52 "Caddy"    | 70 "Caddy"     | 92 "Caddy"     |
| 40 "Caddy"    | 53 "Caddy"    | 71 "Caddy"     | 93 "Caddy"     |
| 41 "Caddy"    | 54 "Caddy"    | 72 "Caddy"     | 94 "Caddy"     |
| 42 "Caddy"    | 55 "Caddy"    | 73 "Caddy"     | 95 "Caddy"     |
| 43 "Caddy"    | 56 "Caddy"    | 74 "Caddy"     | 96 "Caddy"     |
| 44 "Caddy"    | 57 "Caddy"    | 75 "Caddy"     | 97 "Caddy"     |
| 45 "Caddy"    | 58 "Caddy"    | 76 "Caddy"     | 98 "Caddy"     |
| 46 "Caddy"    | 59 "Caddy"    | 77 "Caddy"     | 99 "Caddy"     |
| 47 "Caddy"    | 60 "Caddy"    | 78 "Caddy"     | 100 "Caddy"    |
| 48 "Caddy"    | 61 "Caddy"    | 79 "Caddy"     | 101 "Caddy"    |
| 49 "Caddy"    | 62 "Caddy"    | 80 "Caddy"     | 102 "Caddy"    |
| 50 "Caddy"    | 63 "Caddy"    | 81 "Caddy"     | 103 "Caddy"    |
| 51 "Caddy"    | 64 "Caddy"    | 82 "Caddy"     | 104 "Caddy"    |
| 52 "Caddy"    | 65 "Caddy"    | 83 "Caddy"     | 105 "Caddy"    |
| 53 "Caddy"    | 66 "Caddy"    | 84 "Caddy"     | 106 "Caddy"    |
| 54 "Caddy"    | 67 "Caddy"    | 85 "Caddy"     | 107 "Caddy"    |
| 55 "Caddy"    | 68 "Caddy"    | 86 "Caddy"     | 108 "Caddy"    |
| 56 "Caddy"    | 69 "Caddy"    | 87 "Caddy"     | 109 "Caddy"    |
| 57 "Caddy"    | 70 "Caddy"    | 88 "Caddy"     | 110 "Caddy"    |
| 58 "Caddy"    | 71 "Caddy"    | 89 "Caddy"     | 111 "Caddy"    |
| 59 "Caddy"    | 72 "Caddy"    | 90 "Caddy"     | 112 "Caddy"    |
| 60 "Caddy"    | 73 "Caddy"    | 91 "Caddy"     | 113 "Caddy"    |
| 61 "Caddy"    | 74 "Caddy"    | 92 "Caddy"     | 114 "Caddy"    |
| 62 "Caddy"    | 75 "Caddy"    | 93 "Caddy"     | 115 "Caddy"    |
| 63 "Caddy"    | 76 "Caddy"    | 94 "Caddy"     | 116 "Caddy"    |
| 64 "Caddy"    | 77 "Caddy"    | 95 "Caddy"     | 117 "Caddy"    |
| 65 "Caddy"    | 78 "Caddy"    | 96 "Caddy"     | 118 "Caddy"    |
| 66 "Caddy"    | 79 "Caddy"    | 97 "Caddy"     | 119 "Caddy"    |
| 67 "Caddy"    | 80 "Caddy"    | 98 "Caddy"     | 120 "Caddy"    |
| 68 "Caddy"    | 81 "Caddy"    | 99 "Caddy"     | 121 "Caddy"    |
| 69 "Caddy"    | 82 "Caddy"    | 100 "Caddy"    | 122 "Caddy"    |
| 70 "Caddy"    | 83 "Caddy"    | 101 "Caddy"    | 123 "Caddy"    |
| 71 "Caddy"    | 84 "Caddy"    | 102 "Caddy"    | 124 "Caddy"    |
| 72 "Caddy"    | 85 "Caddy"    | 103 "Caddy"    | 125 "Caddy"    |
| 73 "Caddy"    | 86 "Caddy"    | 104 "Caddy"    | 126 "Caddy"    |
| 74 "Caddy"    | 87 "Caddy"    | 105 "Caddy"    | 127 "Caddy"    |
| 75 "Caddy"    | 88 "Caddy"    | 106 "Caddy"    | 128 "Caddy"    |
| 76 "Caddy"    | 89 "Caddy"    | 107 "Caddy"    | 129 "Caddy"    |
| 77 "Caddy"    | 90 "Caddy"    | 108 "Caddy"    | 130 "Caddy"    |
| 78 "Caddy"    | 91 "Caddy"    | 109 "Caddy"    | 131 "Caddy"    |
| 79 "Caddy"    | 92 "Caddy"    | 110 "Caddy"    | 132 "Caddy"    |
| 80 "Caddy"    | 93 "Caddy"    | 111 "Caddy"    | 133 "Caddy"    |
| 81 "Caddy"    | 94 "Caddy"    | 112 "Caddy"    | 134 "Caddy"    |
| 82 "Caddy"    | 95 "Caddy"    | 113 "Caddy"    | 135 "Caddy"    |
| 83 "Caddy"    | 96 "Caddy"    | 114 "Caddy"    | 136 "Caddy"    |
| 84 "Caddy"    | 97 "Caddy"    | 115 "Caddy"    | 137 "Caddy"    |
| 85 "Caddy"    | 98 "Caddy"    | 116 "Caddy"    | 138 "Caddy"    |
| 86 "Caddy"    | 99 "Caddy"    | 117 "Caddy"    | 139 "Caddy"    |
| 87 "Caddy"    | 100 "Caddy"   | 118 "Caddy"    | 140 "Caddy"    |
| 88 "Caddy"    | 101 "Caddy"   | 119 "Caddy"    | 141 "Caddy"    |
| 89 "Caddy"    | 102 "Caddy"   | 120 "Caddy"    | 142 "Caddy"    |
| 90 "Caddy"    | 103 "Caddy"   | 121 "Caddy"    | 143 "Caddy"    |
| 91 "Caddy"    | 104 "Caddy"   | 122 "Caddy"    | 144 "Caddy"    |
| 92 "Caddy"    | 105 "Caddy"   | 123 "Caddy"    | 145 "Caddy"    |
| 93 "Caddy"    | 106 "Caddy"   | 124 "Caddy"    | 146 "Caddy"    |
| 94 "Caddy"    | 107 "Caddy"   | 125 "Caddy"    | 147 "Caddy"    |
| 95 "Caddy"    | 108 "Caddy"   | 126 "Caddy"    | 148 "Caddy"    |
| 96 "Caddy"    | 109 "Caddy"   | 127 "          |                |